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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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INCREASED ARGENTINE CORN PRODUCTION.

The Argentine corn production for 1925-26 is placed at 279,000,000 bushels according to the first official estimate received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is an increase of 92,702,000 bushels over last year's low crop of 186,298,000 bushels. The present estimate is the highest production since the 1914-15 crop of 325,178,000 bushels. Allowing 80,000,000 bushels for home consumption and seed requirements, about 200,000,000 bushels will be left for export and carryover into the next season. Last year actual exports amounted to 142,000,000 bushels from the small crop of 186,000,000 bushels. This large export, however, was apparently due to a large carry-over from the good crop of the previous year.

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BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE AFFECTS MARKETING OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Imports of American agricultural products, especially cotton and pork, will be seriously affected by the British general strike according to cables received at the Department of Agriculture from Edward A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Decreased purchasing power of the working class and the difficulty of moving freight from docks will greatly reduce the consumption of all foreign food products. Even if the strike should be quickly settled the congestion on docks and in transportation will affect trade for several weeks to come.

A food controller has been appointed and it is not improbable that food will be controlled as fully as in the war period if the strike continues for any length of time. Provision prices have been fixed by the London provision exchange, at the maximum price on April 30. The butter market is closed with ruling prices of last week prevailing. There is no freight traffic on the railways and there is now a complete stoppage of all work on docks. Fresh meat and fish are moving by motor trucks but the strike extends to meat in cold storage. Perishable goods must expect dock congestion for a considerable time. London wool sales have been indefinitely suspended at least until the week of May 24th according to Mr. Foley, and no cotton is moving from the Liverpool or Manchester docks.

The usual weekly reports on British butter and bacon markets will probably not be available until normal market conditions are regained.

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C R O P P R O S P E C T S

CEREAL CROPS

Spring sowings

The area prepared for the 1926 wheat crop of Canada is unofficially reported to be about the same as last year. Russian seedings are still delayed by cold weather and in some sections have not even commenced. In the lower Volga warmer weather has encouraged spring sowings which are, however, three weeks behind last year.

Reports from European countries continue favorable. The English spring crops have been seeded under ideal conditions. A full acreage is expected. Spring sowings are practically completed in Rumania, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. Spring weather in Italy set in fully two weeks ahead of last year. France is the only country in western Europe reporting cold weather.

Winter wheat

With the exception of Austria, and Yugoslavia, all European countries report favorably on the winter crop. Cold dry weather in Austria and in the eastern parts of Yugoslavia is retarding the progress of growing crops, and in some instances have caused abandonment of rye areas. The International Institute of Agriculture cables that in Hungary the weather has been favorable and the crop is making seasonable progress. Winter wheat in Rumania shows a generally normal condition. Light rains throughout North Africa have benefited crops but conditions are still unsatisfactory. A cable from the International Institute states that the condition of winter wheat in Egypt is slightly above average.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage of winter sowings, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926

Crop and Country	: Average :				: Per cent
	: 1909-13 :	: 1924 :	: 1925 :	: 1926 :	: 1926 is
	: a/ :	:	:	:	: of 1925
WHEAT	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	:
	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	: Per cent
Total, 16 countries b/	: 108,128	: 118,540	: 121,028	: 118,269	: 97.7
RYE c/	:	:	:	:	:
Total, 12 countries d/	: 26,633	: 24,630	: 25,791	: 24,750	: 96.0

a/ Where changes in boundaries have occurred as a result of the world war, estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post-war boundaries. b/ Includes Canada, United States, England and Wales, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Finland, Belgium, Algeria, Morocco, Tunis and India. c/ Estimates of earlier years for comparisons are final estimates of the total winter and spring area harvested. d/ Includes Canada, United States, France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Italy and Belgium.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

CEREAL CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925

Crop and Country	1924	1925	Per cent 1925 is of 1924
WHEAT			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Total, 41 countries	2,804,837	2,877,852	102.6
Canada	262,097	411,376	157.0
Total, 42 countries	3,066,934	3,289,228	107.2
Estimated world total excluding Russia	3,098,000		
RYE			
Total, 28 countries	729,739	1,006,715	138.0
Estimated world total excluding Russia	743,000		
BARLEY			
Total, 37 countries	1,013,029	1,212,974	119.7
England and Wales, revised 1925	44,142	43,400	98.3
Total, 38 countries	1,057,171	1,256,374	118.8
Estimated world total excluding Russia	1,207,000		
OATS			
Total, 36 countries	3,591,526	3,870,574	107.8
Estimated world total excluding Russia	3,675,000		
CORN			
Total, 19 countries	2,939,648	3,532,315	120.2
Estimated world total excluding Russia	3,213,000		

S U G A R

The Czechoslovakia Sugar Association places the 1926 sugar beet acreage at 648,000 acres as compared with 770,000 acres sown in 1925, according to a cable of May 7 from the International Institute at Rome. The Sugar Association's figure is 16 per cent below last year's acreage whereas Licht's forecast previously published indicated a decrease of 5 per cent.

The 1926 sugar beet sowings in Hungary are expected to be from 3 to 10 per cent below the 1925 acreage, according to a report of April 8 from Hungary to a trade paper. The report states that Licht's estimate of 163,000 acres, indicating an increase of 2.3 per cent over last year, is too high, and that this year's sowings may only reach about 143,000 acres as compared with the official estimate of 163,000 acres for 1925.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D .

A revised official estimate places the Porto Rican sugar crop at 593,000 short tons, a slight decrease from the February estimate of 596,000 short tons, according to a cable from the Commissioner of Agriculture of Porto Rico. This is a decrease of 10 per cent from last year's crop of 660,000 short tons. Heavy rains are reported along the northwestern and eastern coasts of Porto Rico. In the remainder of the Island, however, there has been no relief from the severe drought, according to a trade report dated April 17.

Hawaii reports light rainfall in all sections except in the central windward coast of the Island of Hawaii where very dry weather prevails according to a trade report dated April 12. On this island lack of fluming water has interfered somewhat with the harvesting. Cool weather unfavorable to crop growth is also reported.

SUGAR: Production of cane and beet sugar in countries reporting for 1925-26.

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925-26 is of 1924-25
BEET SUGAR	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Estimated world total	8,920,435	9,041,647	101.4
CANE SUGAR			
Total, 34 countries reporting . . .	a/17,409,122	18,430,183	105.9
Estimated world total cane sugar: a/	17,623,000	18,651,000	105.8

Official sources, International Institute of Agriculture, Estimates of Sugar Associations and Commercial estimates.

a/ Revised. Includes revised estimates as follows: Hawaii, 769,000 short tons, Philippine Islands, 744,000, Australia, 489,592.

C O T T O N

Unusually heavy rains have caused considerable damage to the crop in Piura, the most northerly of Peruvian Departments and worms are causing some damage around Ruacho. In all other parts of the country weather conditions were still favorable early in April. The quality is expected to be much better than last year.

COTTON: Acreage and production 1924-25 and 1925-26

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925-26 is of 1924-25
AREA	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Regions previously reporting and unchanged	46,926	52,301	111.4
Cyprus	10	10	100.0
India	26,801	27,950	104.3
Total above regions	73,737	80,271	108.9
Estimated world total	79,500		

C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

COTTON: Acreage and production 1924-25 and 1925-26, cont'd

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925-26 is of 1924-25
	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Regions previously reporting and unchanged	18,566	21,448	115.5
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	43	101	234.9
India	5,097	5,053	99.1
Union of South Africa *	16	21	131.2
Total above regions	23,722	26,623	112.2
Estimated world total	24,800	27,300	112.1

* From an unofficial source.

HEMP

As stated in the Department's release of April 20, (F. S. HE-13) the acreage of the new hemp crop in Italy is expected to be less than last year. According to a cablegram just received from the International Institute of Agriculture, however, the area is now expected to be as small as that of 1924, when 173,500 acres were cultivated. The difference in hemp area from last year is accounted for by increased sowings of sugar beets and potatoes.

TOBACCO

The 1925 Sumatra tobacco crop is unofficially estimated to be about the same as in 1924. The 1925 leaf tobacco crop of Java, which competes with the Sumatra leaf, is reported to be larger than the previous year but of poorer quality, while the Krossok tobacco, an inferior type of leaf, is favorably reported both as to quality and quantity. A more detailed statement is given on page

The revised estimate of the 1925-26 Porto Rico crop is placed at 30,000,000 pounds according to a letter just received from the Assistant Agricultural Director. This is 2,000,000 pounds more than the preliminary estimate and 6,600,000 pounds above the 1924-25 crop. The quality of the crop is excellent and so far the damage in the barns is negligible. Prices are ranging from \$30.00 to \$45.00 per 100 pounds. The demand is very great and northern manufacturers are buying directly from farmers and farmers' organizations.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

Hogs and pork

GERMAN PORK MARKETS IRREGULAR: Hog prices at Berlin declined slightly for the week ended May 5, according to W. A. Schoenfeld, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Lard at Hamburg strengthened somewhat. Hog receipts were practically the same as for the preceding week. See page 629.

APRIL LONDON PORK SUPPLIES BELOW MARCH: A somewhat seasonal decline appears in the April pork supplies handled by the London Central Markets. According to preliminary figures cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London, April supplies of British and Irish pork reached 1,142,000 pounds. That figure was 332,000 pounds under March 1926, and 1,239,000 pounds below April 1925. Supplies of Continental pork totaled 7,524,000 pounds, a decrease of 2,014,000 pounds below the preceding month and of 737,000 pounds below last year. Liverpool stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders as of April 30 stood at 13,011 boxes against 19,199 boxes on March 31, 1926 and 37,694 boxes on April 30, 1925. Stocks of refined lard at Liverpool at the end of April totaled 5,141,000 pounds. That figure was an increase of 3,327,000 pounds over March 31, and of 2,041,000 pounds over April 30, 1925.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS IN CANADA SHOW DECREASE: Cold storage holdings of pork in Canada on April 1, 1926 were 31,812,000 pounds or 55.9 per cent of the stocks on hand as of April 1, 1925 and 71 per cent of the average stock for the five years ending April 1. Beef stocks were also smaller amounting to 10,086,000 compared with 15,044,000 on April 1, 1925 and 16,553,000 for the five year average. Stocks of mutton and lamb decreased 25 per cent as compared with April 1, 1925 and 29 per cent compared with the five year average. See page 62

Sheep and wool

ESTIMATED FEWER SHEEP TO BE SLAUGHTERED IN PUNTA ARENAS IN 1926: It is estimated that the number of sheep slaughtered in Punta Arenas during the 1926 season will be reduced by about 10 to 15 per cent below 1925, states Vice Consul Ronald D. Stevenson. The shortage is expected to result from the extremely cold spell which came at the end of last winter and lasted well on into the spring during the lambing season. The wool clip is estimated to be about the same as last season when 16,985,100 pounds of wool were estimated to have been produced in the territory of Magallanes and Chilean Tierra del Fuego. The number of sheep in this Territory and the amount of wool produced does not vary greatly from year to year, according to the Consul, as the sheep raising farms regulate the number of sheep by selling the surplus of animals to the meat freezing establishments. Apparent differences in quantities of wool raised in the Territory of Magallanes as judged by the report figure from Punta Arenas may be explained to some extent by the fact that the amounts of wool brought in from Argentine Patagonia and shipped from Punta Arenas vary from year to year. The wool purchased locally is brought to Punta Arenas, the bales opened and the wool reclassified together with wool from the Territory of Magallanes. When it is shipped it all goes as Punta Arenas wool. It is, therefore, almost impossible to judge accurately the amount of wool raised in the Territory itself by the figure on exports from this port.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

AUSTRALIAN SUBSIDIZES CANNED FRUIT EXPORT: The Commonwealth Government has decided to assist the Australian canned fruit industry under the Export Guarantee Act by a subsidy of 18¢ for every dozen 30 ounce cans of apricots and 6¢ for every dozen cans of clingstone peaches exported from Australia to the United Kingdom before February 27, 1927, says the American Trade Commissioner, Mr. E. G. Babbitt at Sydney, in a report received in the Department of Agriculture. This assistance is being given to enable the surplus of this season's pack to be sold in Great Britain in competition with California fruit. There are certain provisions covering standardized packing and prices paid to growers to secure quantities of fruit that will run packing plants at capacity rates.

EGYPTIAN ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of Egyptian onions to the United States during the past ten days total 35,000 bags, or about 70,000 bushels, according to cabled information received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul Geist at Alexandria. All of the quantity reported is on board the steamer Amarna, with 15,000 bags destined for Boston and 20,000 for New York, with arrival expected about May 19.

Arrivals in the United States since our last report (dated April 26) include the Lapland with about 24,250 bags (97 carloads) on April 27 and also the Norfolk Maru with 5,000 bags (20 carloads) on the same day. The Lapland cargo contained about 17 cars or over 4,000 bags more than had previously been reported. Trade information is to the effect that many of the arrivals of Egyptian onions are being re-shipped, or are to be re-shipped in bond, now that the Texas crop movement is getting well under way.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY TO REGULATE GRAIN TRADE

Both branches of the Swedish parliament have passed a bill providing for a grain import certificate system, according to cabled advices from W. A. Schoenfeld Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. This system will be similar to that in effect in Germany and will permit free importation of wheat or rye on presentation of certificates showing that an equal amount of wheat or rye had previously been exported. These certificates in Germany are issued to exporters of grain and are transferable thus making it possible to export rye or wheat from the eastern provinces and import wheat into the industrial districts of the west without payment of duty.

A bill in the Norwegian parliament proposes a grain purchase and distribution monopoly according to Mr. Schoenfeld. This monopoly would have power to buy domestically produced grain at higher prices than import grain. These measures are considered unfavorable to continued imports of grain from Germany and Poland, with the subsequent effect of reducing German grain imports from over seas under its certificate system.

Sweden is expected to import altogether from 7 to 9 million bushels of wheat for the year ending June 30, 1926 and Norway will probably take from 5 to 6 million bushels in the same period. Rye imports last season into Norway amounted to 8 million bushels and into Sweden 5 million bushels.

CANADIAN GRAIN SOWINGS FOR 1926

The total acreage prepared for the 1926 grain crop in the Prairie Provinces of Canada is reported by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in their bulletin of April 27 to be 13,863,671 acres. This is a decrease of 4/10 of 1 per cent from the 1925 area of 13,919,872 acres. Of the present acreage 9,595,000 acres is land under summer fallow, an increase of 500,000 acres over last year's total. This increase is significant in that previous harvests have shown the summer fallow land better able to withstand drought than new breakings or fall plowed lands. The report states that plenty of seed of satisfactory germinating standard is available in each province or in nearby districts. The work of preparing the land has on the whole been done better than usual, and with reasonably good moisture conditions during the growing season, crops should do well. Seeding became general about the same time as last year. The ultimate acreage will be determined by the amount of spring plowing the farmers are able to do. Last year it amounted to some 9 million acres.

Saskatchewan reports a decrease of 13 per cent in land prepared due almost entirely to a falling off in fall plowing of 1,300,000 acres. An increased quantity of pure and registered seed is being used.

In Manitoba 28.6 per cent more land was prepared for the present crop than for last year's crop. Manitoba, with a total of 3,399,700 acres, now surpasses Alberta by some 300,000 acres. Practically all points report plenty of surface and subsoil moisture.

Alberta has increased her acreage prepared by 11 per cent, 90 per cent of which is in summer fallow.

GRAIN: Stocks in store in Canada, April 30, 1926

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Fort William - Port					
Arthur.....	48,538,627:	7,031,809:	6,313,109:	2,348,483:	1,818,647
Interior Terminal					
Elevators.....	4,295,209:	1,573,929:	426,985:	62,168:	77,566
Int. Private & Mfg.					
Elevs. (April 23)	3,809,950:	982,615:	806,965:	47,090:	4,103
Country Elevators					
(April 23).....	21,911,825:	7,558,400:	4,056,422:	1,054,406:	906,787
Vancouver.....	4,028,443:	129,042:	12,735:	400:	--
Total.....	82,584,054:	17,075,795:	11,616,216:	3,512,547:	2,807,103
Total, a year ago. .	43,712,066:	16,791,567:	4,907,331:	3,467,900:	2,298,586

Mimeographed report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, May 1, 1926.

WHEAT SEEDING PROGRESSING RAPIDLY IN MANITOBA AND ALBERTA

Wheat seeding in Manitoba was believed to be about 85 per cent completed by April 30, according to a report issued by the Department of Agriculture of that Province. It was expected that by the end of the first week in May over 99 per cent of the crop would be planted. The report states that somewhat warmer weather, with a few good rains, over much of the country would be welcome.

A report from the Alberta Department of Agriculture states that seeding of wheat was from 50 to 75 per cent completed by May 1 in the southern districts and from 25 to 50 per cent in the northern districts. The soil generally was in good shape and seeding progressing rapidly. The moisture supply from the fall and winter had been ample but the weather had been hot and dry over most of the province, especially in the last fortnight in April. Fields were drying out rapidly particularly in some of the southern sections. Summer fallow had been suffering from soil drifting in some localities. In a few it had been necessary to re-seed.

WHEAT CROPS OF CANADA: Distribution, 1921-22 to 1925-26

	: 1921-22 :	: 1922-23 :	: 1923-24 :	: 1924-25 :	: 1925-26 :
	: <u>bushels</u> :	: <u>bushels</u> :	: <u>bushels</u> :	: <u>bushels</u> :	: <u>bushels</u> :
Gross production.....	300,858	399,786	474,199	262,097	411,375
Grains not merchantable....	12,034	9,799	19,395	12,000	11,212
Merchantable grains.....	288,824	389,987	454,804	250,097	400,163
Loss in cleaning.....	9,026	11,994	18,968	7,863	8,188
Net production.....	279,798	377,993	435,836	242,234	391,975
Carryover September 1 <u>b/</u> ...	7,856	16,013	11,750	<u>b/</u> 35,746	<u>b/</u> 26,483
Imports <u>c/</u>	248	417	424	<u>c/</u> 630	<u>c/</u> 410
Available for distribution:	287,902	394,423	448,010	278,610	418,868
Requirements -	:	:	:	:	:
Seed.....	39,240	39,782	38,597	40,000	40,000
Food.....	37,000	40,865	39,197	45,000	42,000
Remainder for export and	:	:	:	:	:
carryover.....	211,662	313,776	370,216	183,610	336,868
Exports, September 1 to	:	:	:	:	:
August 31 <u>c/</u>	194,003	279,493	343,149	<u>c/</u> 199,243	:
Exports September 1 to	:	:	:	:	:
March 31 <u>d/</u>	131,851	198,944	229,039	<u>d/</u> 137,332	<u>d/</u> 240,435
Remainder for export	:	:	:	:	:
April 1 to August 31....	62,152	80,549	114,110	<u>e/</u> 61,911	<u>f/</u> 71,433

Compiled from statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. a/ For preliminary estimates of imports and exports actual figures have been substituted. Revisions of other figures will be made sometime in June. b/ Figures for 1924-25 and 1925-26 are as of August 1. c/ Figures for 1924-25 and 1925-26 are from August 1 to July 31. d/ Figures for 1924-25 and 1925-26 are from August 1 to March 31. e/ Available for export April 1 to July 31. f/ Available for export and carryover August 1, 1926.

BREMEN COTTON MARKET DULL IN MARCH

The Bremen cotton market was extremely dull at the end of March, according to Consul Reed. Local merchants were unable to sell their stocks to spinners even at prices considerably lower than the official exchange quotations. The lack of demand was general and not confined to any special class of cotton. Good classes of Egyptian cotton were unsaleable. Sales already concluded for future delivery were being deferred for two months and in some cases the spinners had requested their postponement to the new cotton crop. Cotton merchants and shippers have agreed to reduce the rate for such postponements from the usual $3/4$ per cent to $5/8$ per cent and in some instances have refrained from making any extra charge.

Stocks on hand in Bremen were owned for the greater part by local cotton merchants who were being forced in some instances to sell at very low prices and it has been reported that firms in Havre have even found it advantageous to purchase in Bremen. German banks in general have been lenient with importers and no cases have been heard of in which cotton merchants were unduly pressed to realize their stocks. Consul Reed reports that merchants who were questioned as to the early improvement in the situation were pessimistic, stating that even if the present stocks of the spinners become exhausted by July a new demand will not necessarily be created unless general business conditions in Germany improve to a marked degree. A report from Agricultural Commissioner Schoenfeld, however, states that all indications seem to point to a gradual improvement in business conditions, and that the worst phase in the depression has probably been passed.

Although the depression in the cotton market in Bremen has been especially severe, spinners were in a very favorable condition at the end of March, according to Consul Reed. The cotton trade and spinning industry did not suffer during the depreciation of the German currency, since business was done in American dollars. The currency situation was used to advantage as expenses were usually paid in depreciated currency, while business was done in foreign currency. Average dividends of spinners for 1925 were substantial. Large reserves have been accumulated in most cases and plants and machinery have been written down considerably. The spinners are therefore not seriously affected by the present cessation of business.

COTTON GROWING IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA

A new company has been organized to engage in and promote cotton growing in French West Africa, states Vico Consul Cameron at Paris. The company, to be known as the "Compagnie Cotonniere de la Vallee du Senegal", is a subsidiary of a Paris firm. The agent of the new company reports that the Government General of West Africa is commencing an irrigation scheme which is expected to make available more than 500,000 acres of land suitable for cotton within the next three years.anuts make a profitable cash crop and compete with cotton, however, and the company officials do not believe that the Senegal basin will produce more than about 35,000 bales of 478 pounds of cotton annually.

SUMATRA AND JAVA TOBACCO CROPS FOR 1925

Confirmation of earlier reports received in the Department of Agriculture to the effect that the 1925 Sumatra tobacco crop is estimated to be about the same as that of a year ago has been received from Trade Commissioner J. F. Van Wickel at Batavia. The official estimate of the 1924 crop was 40,044,000 pounds. The quality of the new crop is generally reported as less satisfactory than that of 1924, with a smaller quantity available of the varieties usually bought by the United States and Germany. A factor favorable to the sale of Sumatra tobacco is the unfavorable quality of the Java leaf tobacco crop.

Most of the Java leaf tobacco is grown in mid-Java, in the principalities of Djocja and Solo, according to Trade Commissioner Van Wickel. The crop produced in this region in 1925 is provisionally estimated at 10,600,000 pounds, which is about 20% greater than that of the preceding year, but the quality, as stated above, is below average. The choice quality and color of the leaf tobacco normally produced in this region makes it a serious competitor with the well-known Sumatra variety. This Java leaf is said to be readily sold in the American markets, and is used by manufacturers as a substitute for Havana and Florida tobaccos.

Java produces another type of tobacco known as krossok, which is inferior in quality to the leaf tobacco. Krossok is grown chiefly in the residency of Besoeki where, in 1925, 16,227,000 pounds were produced on European plantations, as compared with 16,284,000 pounds produced by Europeans in all Java. By far the greater part of krossok tobacco is produced by the natives. There are no estimates available for native cultivation, but an indication of the amount of krossok tobacco produced by them may be had from export statistics. In 1925 total krossok exports from Java amounted to 139,754,000 pounds, whereas the total amount of krossok produced on European plantations in that year amounted to 16,284,000 pounds. It was further stated that the krossok crop was favorable both as to quality and quantity, notwithstanding the drought.

TOBACCO PROJECT IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

An interesting agricultural development in progress in southern Rhodesia is the tobacco growing project of the United Tobacco Company at Injazara. The company has bought 50,000 acres of land and is undertaking the cultivation of tobacco on a plantation scale, according to Consul Cecil Cross at Cape Town, South Africa. The management of the estate is in the hands of an American and up-to-date machinery is to be used. The project is of special interest states the Consul because of the unfortunate results of most of the previous attempts at large scale agricultural production in southern Rhodesia.

CANADA: Meat in cold storage as at April 1, five year average,
April 1, 1925 and 1926

	Five year average as at April 1	April 1, 1925	April 1, 1926
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Pork - Fresh frozen.....	18,983,410	27,768,320	11,227,815
Fresh not frozen. :	2,820,110	3,090,490	3,075,144
Cured dry salted. :	2,316,656	2,613,449	1,714,653
Cured sweet pickled.....	9,091,617	10,530,634	7,749,827
In process of cure:	11,526,937	12,876,998	8,044,925
Total.....	44,738,730	56,879,891	31,812,364
Beef - Fresh frozen.....	12,238,100	10,484,799	4,990,755
Fresh not frozen.. :	3,519,243	4,081,941	4,695,853
Cured.....	406,712	348,321	182,577
In process of cure:	188,859	128,709	216,642
Total.....	16,352,914	15,043,770	10,085,827
Veal - Fresh frozen.....		808,464	395,963
Fresh not frozen.. :		129,085	219,346
Total.....		937,549	615,309
Mutton and Lamb -			
Frozen.....	3,954,571	3,783,325	2,789,605
Not frozen.....	103,153	86,222	110,274
Total.....	4,057,724	3,869,547	2,899,879

Cold Storage Holdings in Canada, April 1, 1926.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 1, 1924-25 and 1925-26

PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 1, 1924-25 and 1925-26

Commodity	July 1 - May 1 1924-25	July 1 - May 1 1925-26 a/	Week ending April 10: 1926	Week ending April 17: 1926	Week ending April 24: 1926	Week ending May 1: 1926
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wheat.....	179,310	44,985	379	220	582	513
Wheat flour b/c/.....	53,195	38,046	686	776	658	992
Rye.....	42,418	7,614	21	167	296	249
Corn.....	6,864	19,388	540	372	328	183
Oats.....	6,150	25,098	135	431	389	401
Barley.....	18,605	24,532	29	309	127	310
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc :						
Wiltsnire sides.....	247,785	179,390	930	1,824	1,696	2,097
Bacon, including :						
Cumberland sides.....	214,175	169,169	2,951	4,324	2,514	4,406
Lard.....	671,445	571,334	9,629	12,904	7,881	12,763
Pickled pork.....	23,016	23,399	137	320	106	350

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Revised to March 31, 1926, including exports from all ports. b/ In terms of bushels of wheat. c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York.
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	April 30, 1926	May 7 1926	c/ May 8, 1925
New York, 92 score a/	39.00	40.00	42.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	35.61	34.60	37.58
Berlin, 1a quality a/	35.22	39.55	b/
London:			
Danish	38.89	c/	39.63
Dutch, unsalted.....	36.28	c/	38.77
New Zealand.....	37.15	c/	37.25
New Zealand, unsalted.....	37.15	c/	37.90
Australian.....	36.50	c/	34.87
Australian, unsalted.....	37.15	c/	35.52
Argentine, unsalted.....	33.68	c/	33.57
Siberian.....	33.45	c/	32.05
Esthonian.....	35.85	c/	32.05

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Thursday price. b/ Not received at that time. c/ No quotation during British strike.— Prices fixed at maximum quotations as of April 30, 1926.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		April 28, 1926	May 5, 1926	May 6, 1925
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	49,680:	49,468:	37,357
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs:	15.72:	15.64:	12.97
Prices of lard, tes. Hamburg.....	"	16.42:	16.85:	17.44
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England....	Number	10,038:	c/	11,714
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	:	c/	15,677
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires.....	\$ per 100 lbs:	22.31:	c/	19.91
Canadian "	"	25.20:	c/	20.76
Danish "	"	29.11:	c/	24.44
Imports, Great Britain: a/b/	Carcasses	:	:	:
Mutton, frozen.....	"	159,567:	76,828:	120,955
Lamb, "	"	234,909:	101,094:	103,410
Beef, "	Quarters	12,011:	10,486:	23,217
Beef, chilled.....	"	120,440:	135,669:	113,439
DENMARK:				
Exports, of bacon a/	1,000 lbs.	8,048:	7,949:	7,900

a/ Received through the Department of Commerce. b/ Week ending Tuesday preceding date indicated. c/ No data during British strike. Prices fixed at maximum quotations as of April 30, 1926.

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